# United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



## APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

74-2121

IN THE



UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

-against-

FRITZ EMANUEL BASTIAN,

Defenda t-Appellant.

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

FRANK A. LOPEZ
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#### DOCKET ENTRIES

January 17th, 1974

January 24th, 1974

January 25th, 1974

June 13th, 1974

June 14th, 1974

June 17th, 1974

June 18th, 1974

Indictment filed

Defendant Bastian pleads "Not Guilty"

Government files Notice of Readiness

Pretrial Hearings

Pretrial Hearing

Trial

Defense Rests.
Summations. The Court charges jury.
Jury returns with verdicts of Guilty
on Counts One and Two.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

20

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Plaintiff-Appellee,

-against-

Docket No. 74 Cr. 34

FRITZ EMANUAL BASTIAN.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Defendant-Appellant.

SIRS:

PLFASE TAKE NOTICE, that the defendant-appellant herein hereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from the Judgment of Conviction rendered against him on August 2nd, 1974, and imposed by the HONORABLE THOMAS C. PLATT, a Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of New York, and sentencing the defendant-appellant herein to two terms of twelve (12) years to run concurrent under 18 U.S.C. § 4208 (a2) and from each and every part of said judgment.

DATED: Brooklyn, New York, August 7th, 1974.

Yours, etc.,

FRANK A. LOPEZ
Attorney for Defendant-Appellant
FRITZ EMANUAL BASTIAN
31 Smith Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201
Tel. #(212) 237-9500

TO:

ATTENTION: A.U.A. JOAN S. O'BRIEN
United States Attorney
United States District Court
Eastern District of New York
225 Cadman Plaza East
Brooklyn, New York 11201

CLERK, Above-Captioned Court

FRITZ EMANUAL BASTIAN
Federal House of Detention
427 West Street
New York, New York

TPP:JOB:sj FA 741,034

TPP: JOB: 57 FA 741,034 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

3a

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- against -

FRITZ EMANUAL BASTIAN, LARRY COATES and LARRY DERRICK,

Defendants.

Cr. No. 740 234 (T. 18, U.S.C., 52113(a) and 52113(d))

1-17-74

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THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

#### COUNT ONE

On or about the 12th day of December 1973, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendants FRITZ EMANUAL BASTIAN, LARRY COATES and LARRY DERRICK knowingly and wilfully, by force, violence, and intimidation, did take from the person and presence of employees of the National Bank of North America, 152-80 Rockaway Blvd., Queens, New York, approximately Seventeen Thousand Thirty-eight Dollars and Forty-nine Cents (\$17,039.49), in United States currency, which money was in the care, custody, control, management and possession of the said bank, the deposits of which bank were then and there insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. (Title 18, United States Code, Section 2113(a)).

#### COUNT TWO

On or about the 12th day of December 1973, within
the Eastern District of New York, the defendants FRITZ EMANUAL
BASTIAN, LARRY COATES and LARRY DERRICK knowingly and wilfully,
by force, violence, and intimidation, did take from the person
and presence of employees of the National Bank of North America,
152-80 Rockaway Blvd. Queens, New York, approximately Seventeen Thousand Thirty-eight Dollars and Forty-nine Cents (\$17,038.49),

in United States currency, which money was in the care, custody, control, management and possession of the said bank, the deposits of which bank were then and there insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and in commission of this act and offense the defendants FRITZ EMANUAL BASTIAN, LARRY COATES and LARRY DERRICK, did assault and place in joopardy the lives of the said bank employees, as well as the lives of other persons present by the use of a dangerous weapon. (Title 18, United States Code, Section 2113(d)).

A TRUE	BIM.
	FOREMAN.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

THE COURT: As I understand, Mr. Lopez, the burden is on you in these hearings.

MR. LOPEZ: Does your Honor wish that I move first?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LOPEZ: I call the defendant, Mr. Bastian, to the stand, your Honor.

A witness on his own behalf, being first duly sworn by the Clerk of the Court, assumed the witness stand and testified as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. LOPEZ:

Q Mr. Bastian, do you recall the day in which you were arrested with regard to this case?

A Yes, sir.

Q What date was that?

A January 9th.

Q Of what year?

A This year, 1974.

Q Now, at the time on January 8th to January 9th, do you recall where you were living at the time?

A Yes, sir.

MR. LOPEZ: Your Honor, may I make another

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#### Bastian-direct

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application? May I make a motion to exclude any other witnesses that may be called, until suchtime that they are needed by the Court?

MS. O'BRIEN: I have no objection to letting Mr. Coulson step outside, but during the trial, I would request that he sit at counsel table.

MR. LOPEZ: There is no problem at this point.

I think this is the crucial part of the testimony,
at any event.

(Whereupon, agent was excluded from the courtroom)

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. LOPEZ (continuing):

Q I am sorry to have interrupted you. Where did you spend the night on January 8, 1974?

A January 8, 1974, I spent the night in a rooming house on Arlington Terrace, I don't remember the name.

O The address?

A But it was --

THE COURT: In New York City?

THE WITNESS: In Queens, in the district of

Queens, New York.

#### BY MR. LOPEZ:

Sometime during the day in which you were

arrested, something happened to you; isn't that correct, around noontime; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Will you please, in your own words, relate to his Honor exactly what transpired, leading up to your arrest?

A Yes, sir.

On or about the 9th of January, approximately between the hour of 1:30 and 2:30 --

THE COURT: In the afternoon?

THE WITNESS: In the afternoon, yes, sir.

I entered a, a grocery store and attempted to pawn a coat because I was ill from a drug with-drawal, while in the store I bought a package of cigarettes and I noted Larry Cokes coming from the back of the store.

When I went over to Larry, bargaining for the coat to get a loan to get some narcotics, because I was ill.

At that time, while I was speaking to Larry, a fellow in the store who happened to be the cashier at the time hollered over to Larry and told Larry that the police wer e looking for him again.

Larry and I then looked towards the window and

#### 12 Bastian-direct we saw a detective's car cruising past the store. 3 When the detective's car passed the view of the window, Larry immediately headed toward the back 5 exit of the store and left me standing there, taking 6 my coat with him. 7 I then decided to leave the store because --8 THE COURT: Let me interrupt you. 9 Were you attempting to pawn your coat with 10 Larry Cokes or the cashier of the store? 11 THE WITNESS: I went into the store to buy a 12 pack of cigarettes, but I was in the area to find 13 someone who I could pawn the coat to, and then I saw 14 Larry. He normally buys clothes off me. THE COURT Did you attempt to sell this coat? 15 THE WITNESS: I attempted to negotiate a loan 16 17 until I could pay him back. THE COURT: I'm sorry for interrupting you. 18 MS. O'BRIEN: May we have an identification of 19 the store and its location? 20 BY MR. LOPEZ: 21 Did you recall where the store is? 22 On 150th Street near 107th Avenue in the 23 24 District of Queens, New York. 25 MS. O'BRIEN: Is there a name?

THE WITNESS: The New Look Delicatessen.

THE COURT: You have gotten to the point where Cokes started heading out of the back of the store.

THE WITNESS: He made an exit towards the back of the store.

At that time I decided to leave the store because of the fact of the police cruising around the area.

I then left the store THE COURT: By the front or back exits?
THE WITNESS: From the front exit.

I left the store through the front exit and went towards the corner of 107th Avenue and turned around when I saw the detectives' car completing a U-turn and parking.

The two detectives got out of the parked car and into the store. A few minutes later, the two detectives immediately came back out the store, running, jumped in their car, picked up their radio and called somewhere, I don't know.

I then decided to leave the area, so I started walking towards something-Boulevard, attempting to go to another bar to see if I could find someone who could buy the coat. I was looking

#### Bastian-direct

for someone to pawn the coat to.

A few minutes after leaving the corner of

107th Avenue and 150th Street, I realized I was being
followed by that same car that I saw pass the grocery
store, which I presume to have been a detectives'
car. The car followed me at a walking pace for
approximately -- the car followed me at a walking
pace down Something-Boulevard.

I then stopped in a bar and spoke to a friend there. When the car made a U-turn, I then left the bar and the car continued following me down to South Road, down South Road to 150th Street and down 15th Street, again at a walking pace.

When I got near a pool room, which is on 150th Street and South Road, the two officers then jumped out of the slow-moving car with their pistols out, ordering me to halt, I didn't -- identified themselves as police officers.

I then stopped, turned around with my hands apart and leaned against a building. The two officers approached me, one putting a pistol to my temple, another putting a pistol to my back.

Officer 7, which was the officer which had the pistol in my back, then informed me --

#### Bastian-direct

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THE WITNESS: Then Officer A informed me that it was a good thing that I didn't do anything foolish because they didn't have anything on me yet.

Then Officer B, while searching my belongings, asked me, did I use any drugs, then I informed Officer B that I did. He requested to know what kind, I told Officer B heroin.

Officer B then asked me, when was my last injection, which I informed him, about 9:45 the day before, 9:45 p.m., the day before.

Then the questioning started, coming from both officers. I don't recollect what order or which officer asked them, however, I do recollect some of the questions, and I'll put them in the best order I can.

Question: Who was the fellow you were talking to in the store?

Answer: A friend.

Question: What was his name?

Answer: Larry.

Question: Larry who?

Answer: I don't know.

Question: How long have you known him?

Answer: A couple of months.

17 Bastian-direct 2 Ouestion: Do you know of him carrying any 3 larger sums of money? Answer: No. 5 Have you heard of him doing any big jobs 6 laterly? 7 Answer: No. 8 What is his girlfriend's name? 9 Answer: I don't know. 10 Where does he hang out? 11 I don't know. 12 Where would you go if you wanted to find him? 13 I don't know. 14 These are not in the exact order they came 15 to me, but these are specifically the questions that 16 were confronted to me. 17 Does he carry a gun? 18 I don't know. 19 Does he use drugs? 20 I did inform them that he did, because I 21 know Larry, being a narcotics user, so the questions 22 however revolved around that, and then Officer A 23 asked Officer B, what did he think he should do 24 with me. Officer B said he didn't know and then Officer-25

#### Bastian-direct

Excuse me, let me correct that.

Officer B then asked Officer A, what did he want to do with me, and then Officer A told Officer B to do what he wanted to do, it was his case, something like that.

Then Officer B asked me if he showed me some pictures of Larry, would I identify him. I then informed Officer B, maybe, not giving him a definite decision. I said maybe.

Then Officer B placed a pair of handcuffs
on my hands and then escorted me to a car, informing
me that I was not under arrest. I was just being
taken in for questioning. I am being held under
surveillance.

Then Officer B got in the car, leaving

Officer A at the place of pickup, which was about

a block away from the store, or where they originally
saw me.

Officer B then circled the block.

THE COURT: Were you in the car with him?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You were handcuffed?

THE WITNESS: I was in the car, handcuffed.

THE COURT: You circled the block?

#### Bastian-direct

THE WITNESS: Circled the block, was heading back towards the store, and while in the car, Officer B informed me that if I hadn't tried to avoid them, this would have never happened.

I then asked Officer B, what did he mean by trying to avoid them; and Officer B asked me, why did I leave the store. I then informed Officer B, because I had already informed him earlier, that I was a drug addict, I told him, Officer B, I am a drug addict, being a drug addict you learn to distinguish police from ordinary people and the presence of police make any drug addict uncomfortable when they are in a present area.

Then Officer B looked at me and laughed and told me, well, that's all they needed to pick me up. Then we were on the opposite side of the delicatessen when Officer B stopped the car and he asked me, was there a backway out of the store? I told him I didn't know.

Officer B then got out of the car, looked towards the back of the store, got back in the car and then circled the block to go back to the delicatessen on 150th Street and 107th Avenue.

When we got there, Larry had already been

#### Bastian-direct

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apprehended by some police officials who were following up behind Officers A and B, and Officer A was there on the scene.

Officer A then pulled Larryin the same car that I was in, and Officer A then got in the car and we were brought to, I believe, to the 112th Frecinct in the District of Queens.

At the 112th Precinct, we were brought upstairs to what I believe to be the detectives' office.

Officer B then informed me to sit at a desk over in the far corner of the office. Officer A then told Larry to sit by a desk, very near to where we were standing.

Then Officer A immediately went over to

Larry and started questioning him. Officer E roamed

around the office area, laughing and joing with

other officials on the job, totally ignoring me.

About a half-hour later, Officer B then left the office. In the meantime, nobody had told me what I'm even here for, other than they suspect Larry and they wanted me to identify pictures, and that was before we were brought to the precinct.

Officer B, he left the office and didn't return until about 20 minutes later. When Officer B

#### Bastian-direct

towel and told me to wipe my face.

Then Officer B sat down by the desk before me and asked me, did I know what I was here for. I then asked Officer B, I did not.

Then Officer B informed me that Larry is believed to have been involved in several bank robberies in the area, and that his buddy -- and that his partner thinks that I might know something about it. Therefore, they were holding me for questioning, and if I would cooperate, I would be out in another half-hour or so.

(continued on following page)

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and showed me the pictures and asked me to identify Larry, which was one of the first pictures he showed me of Larry. I then informed Officer B that that was him. I had no other choice at that time, and he showed me some other pictures. He asked me who else did I know in the pictures. I believe I implicated a fellow named Horace. I did not know his last name at that time, and the other ones I did not implicate but I did state that I know them by their parents in the neighborhood and I gave them information leading to where they might be or where they might find them, and what I knew about them and their character and so forth and so on. Then Officer B took the photos back out the cell. I then got up, walked to the bars of the cell and Officer B went over to Officer A and informed him of the information that he got from me. Officer B got through telling Officer A about the information he had got from me. Officer A then told Officer B to look in the files and pull the file on that Rockaway job. Officer B then went over to the file, pulled the file on Rockaway job and brought them back over to Officer A. Officer A then told Officer B to see what he knows about this particular bankrobbery, to see what he knows about this job.

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this information and I still didn't get cut loose and I was still ill. Officer B then came over to the cell pretending to be sympathizing how I felt and telling me that he couldn't help it, his buddies think I know more about the other robberies. Then I asked Officer B, what are they going to do about getting me some medication. Officer B then informed me they have no means of giving me any medication until the federal agents get here. Then he left me there. went off for a moment. I was laying for awhile. Then Officer B came back pretending to be concerned about how I was feeling, again he asked me how was I. I told him that I was feeling bad. Then he told me that the federal agent will be here soon, all I have to do was tell them what I told them and cooperate with them and he was sure the federal agents would have been very nice if I cooperated. Let them know who I knew, what I knew about the picture and so forth, and he said they would probably turn -- let me go if I was cooperating with them. Then he said, are you sure you don't know anything about the Rockaway job?

I then informed him, no. He says, well they are going to keep you here all night anyway because they are going to want to know about that. Then he

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told me that he sympathized with how I felt but if I were smart my best bet was to cooperate and give them anything they want to know until I appeared in court, then straightened it out. Otherwise, you will be here all night, and I just laid there, but Officer B was telling me he sympathized with how I felt but he told me to forget my pride, I'm ill and I need medication and there is nothing that they can do if I would speak to the federal agents and give him the information he wants to know that they will get me medication. I didn't say anything to Officer B. Approximately a quarter to eight or about ten minutes to eight, I believe the federal agent came there. I was then introduced to Danny Coulson, addressed himself to me as a federal investigator for the Bureau of Investigations and we went into a small room where Officer B was present. I sat down at a desk in a stooped position, wiping the smut -- wiping my face and Danny O. Coulson then informed me, he said Mr. Bastian, "I am informed by Officer B that you are willing to cooperate."

I did not tell Officer B that I was willing to cooperate. However, I looked up at Officer B and Officer B was sitting behind Danny O. Coulson leaning

up against something and was telling me to go ahead,

I told him "Yes." 19

so I then told Danny O. Coulson that I would cooperate. Then Danny O. Coulson showed me some pictures, the same identical pictures that were shown to me by the detective of the particular robberies, and I gave Danny O. Coulson the information that I knew of these people; where to find the other people and whatever information I had gave the police Danny O. Coulson asked me -- then Danny O. Coulson asked me, what did I know about the bankrobbery on Rockaway Boulevard. I told Danny O. Coulson I didn't know anything. Then Danny O'Coulson told me that Officer Binformed him that I would cooperate on the Rockaway bankrobbery. I then looked at Officer B again and Officer B told me to go ahead. Then I told Danny OCoulson that I did it, in them words and then Danny O'Coulson asked me, "Are you willing to sign a statement?"

Then Danny O'Coulson asked me what part did I take in the bankrobbery. At that time I knew nothing of what was happening in a bankrobbery or anything. However, I attempted to make up a story which I was corrected by Danny O'Coulson, by telling me I was a liar. I couldn't have did this or I couldn't have did

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that. I don't fit the descriptin of the person near the teller's booth or so forth.

(continued next page)

BY MR. LOPEZ:

Q What story did you tell the special agent?

was that I entered the bank, not involving anyone else, no one particular. I told him that I entered the bank alone, approached the bank teller, showed her a pistol and told her it was a stickup, and told her to put some money in a bag.

He then told me that that was not what I did, it was three people involved in the bank robbery; no one approached the teller with a pistol, and then I gave in -- he then started telling me what took place in the bank robbery, and then I just said, You're right, and okayed it, and so forth.

THE COURT: Wait a minute.

What did O'Coulson say happened?

said, other than him telling me -- he told -- I
don't know what gave him this assumption, but he
told me that I couldn't have been the one that
climbed up on a glass of the bank teller's thing
and he told me that I had to be the one who
approached the manager with the pistol. I then
said, "Yes, I did." Then he was writing while hewas

#### Bastian-direct

telling me what was going on, and then he told me,
"And you also took the pistol from the guard,
right?"

I said, "Yes." And the statement was written out, pertaining to that.

I don't think there was any other questions, other than that, other than me telling him the story of how -- the made-up story, because I had no story to tell him of the bank robbery. Besides that, and him telling me what happened and what position I had in the bank robbery, there was nothing other than that said.

After I was told what I did, Danny O'Counslon then was writing the statement and he told me to sign it.

THE COURT: Did he tell you who the other two people were who were with you on that day?

THE WITNESS: He described -- I do remember -he described -- he asked me, did Larry have anything
to do with it? I told him I don't know. I told him
I didn't go in there with anybody. I continued to
try and tell him that. He told me, "No." I said,
"Yes, he went in there win me." Then Larry -that's when he got Larry's name, I don't know where

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he was. I just told him, he went in with me. He told me, who was the other guy. I told him I didn't know the other guy's name, it was just somebody that just came with us, and then the statement was written out.

He showed me the statement, I didn't read it.

I didn't sign it, and I do believe after I signed it,
he read it to me.

I shook my head and said, "Okay." After that,
Danny O'Coulson went out and I believe he went to
speak to Larry and I don't know what went on from
there, other than him staying with Larry for awhile
and then coming back and handcuffing me and taking
me down to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's
and fingerprinting me. I still didn't get any
medication and the only reason I gave -- I submitted
to whatever was going on, was on the assumption that
Officer B told me that they would take care of me
and I was too ill to refuse anything, anyhow.

I knew if I didn't do that, Officer B informed me they could keep me for 72 hours, and at that time I needed medication and I still didn't get any medication until the next morning, and I couldn't come to court that next morning, either,

#### 1 45 Bastian-direct 2 A Yes, sir. 3 And that was the cause of your narcotics Q addition? 5 A Yes, sir. 6 Q When was the last time prior to your detention 7 on January 9th, 1974, by local police officers, that you 8 actually took drugs? Around 9:45 to ten o'clock on January 8th. 10 Q What kind of drugs did you take at that 11 time? 12 A Heroin. 13 Am or P.m.? 0 14 P.m. A 15 And how did you take it? Q 16 Injection. A 17 And on January 9th, did you have any drugs of Q 18 any heroin? 19 No, nothing. A During that period, January 8th, January 7th, 20 Q 21 around that time, how many bags a day did you require for 22 your habit? 23 About 16 bags a day, four bags each injection. A 24 THE COURT: Four bags, each injection; 16 bags 25 a day?

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Did Mr. Coulson give any response to that? Q

anybody else present in the room at that time that you were

Coulson that you were suffering from withdrawal symptoms?

A Yes.

#### Bastian-cross

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A Correct.

MS. O'BRIEN: No further questions.

MR. LOPEZ: I have a few questions.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. LOPEZ:

Q Mr. Bastian, are you telling us that there was a promise made to you that once Agent Coulson finished with his examination, your examination, that you were to receive some type of treatment that would alleviate your condition?

A Definitely. Not a direct promise but a promise thrown in the air.

Q Did you believe that promise?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you telling us that you were prepared to sign anything and give any story whatsoever so you could bring the examination to a close and receive that treatment?

A That was my intention.

MR. LOPEZ: Nothir further.

THE COURT: Is someone going to offer the

Exhibit marked for identification?

MRS. O'BRIEN: I was going to, with the agent -

MR. LOPEZ: We can offer it now.

I join with the Government in offering it, your Honor, and I would also offer -- they don't have to be

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Bank of North America?

pick up Fritz Bastian?

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to January 9?

No, sir.

No.

Yes.

received a call from state authorities?

New York City authorities. (Continued on next page.)

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#### Coulson - direct 73 SS:GA And did you advise His Honr who was the person 0 T3R1 AN 3 that called you, who communicated with you? 4 I am not exactly sure who called, sir. It was either of two. I don't know exactly who called. It was either 5 Detective Green, or, I believe, his supervisor, Sergeant Connell. Have you ever spoken with these officers before? 7 Q 8 in connection with this bank robbery? 9 Yes, sir. Had the name Fritz Bastian been discussed with 10 it? 11 A No, sir, not that I recall. 12 You do recall, however, that on January 9, 1974, 13 you did receive a call from one of these officers; isn't that 14 right? 15 A Yes. 16 And was it by phone, or was it in person? Q 17 No, it was a telephone call to the office. 18 Can you tell His Honor what the telephone call 19 was about? 20 Yes, sir. 21 Briefly, we received a message that they had 22

picked up two individuals, that they had received information

on, that they had been involved in a bank robbery, this par-

ticular bank robbery, and that they were at the 112th Precinct

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1		Coulson - direct 70
2	0	Do you know the names of these two people?
3	λ	Yes, sir.
4	2	May we have them?
5	A	Fritz Bastian and the other individual at that
6	time was know	n as Larry Jefferson.
7	Õ	Later you found out that his name was Larry Coat
8	is that corre	ct?
9	A	Yes.
10	o	At the time, you knew it as Larry Jefferson;
11	is that right	?
12	Α	Yes, sir.
13	. 2	Did they tell you the nature of their information
14	which led the	m to suspect that Larry Coates and Fritz Bastian
15	were involved	ir the bank robbery of December 12, 1973?
16	Α.	They did.
17	Q	What was that?
18	A	A confidential informant.
19	5	Did they tell you on the basis of confidential
20	Informant the	y had detained Fritz Bastian and Larry Coates?
21	Λ.	Partly.
22	Q	Did they give you the name of the confidential
23	informant?	
24	Α	Not at that time.
25	12	Did they subsequently give you the name of the

1		Coulson - direct 79			
2	tion to obser	ve his condition?			
3	A.	Yes.			
4	Q	What was his condition?			
5	A	Normal.			
6	Q	Did you notice if he was contorting in any way?			
7	A	I noticed that he was not.			
8	Q	Did you notice if he was bending over?			
9	. **	(No response)			
10	Q	Crouching?			
11	. <b>A</b>	No, he was not.			
12	Q .	Did you notice if he had any cramps of any kind,			
13	any indication of cramps?				
14	A	He gave no indication, sir.			
15	Q	Did you notice if he was perspiring, his eyes			
16	watering, run	ning?			
17	A	Definitely not.			
18	Q .	Did any of the officers at the 212th Precinct			
19	indicate to y	ou he was suffering from withdrawal pains?			
·20	A	No, sir.			
21	Q	Did you ask any of the officers at the 112th Pre-			
22	cinct if Frit	z Bastian had made any statements to them involv-			
23	ing himself i	n the bank robbery?			
24	A	Yes.			
25	0	And what was their reply?			

1	Special Agent?
2	A I beg your and don.
3	Q How long have you been employed as a Special
4	Agent?
5	A Thirteen years.
6	Q Were you so employed on January 9, 1974?
7	A Yes, I was.
8	Q And on that date, in the course of your
9	employment, did you have occasion to participate in an
10	interview with an individual known as Fritz Emanuel Bastian?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Could you please state the circumstances of
13	your interview with Mr. Bastian?
14	A Mr. Bastian had been arrested on a charge of
15	bank robbery, and he was being questioned concerning that
16	particular bank robbery.
17	Ω Well, did you yourself do the questioning of
18	Mr. Bastian or did another FBI agent?
19	A Another agent questioned him.
20	And were you present when the FBI agent gave
21	him his Constitutional warnings, did you hear any warnings
22	read?
23	A I did not hear them, no.
24	Q Did you ever hear the defendant make any
25	etstement to that Agent concerning his participation in the

# EK:GA T1R2 PM2

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## McCartin - cross/Lopez

Q Did you see what was removed from Bastian at the time?

A I recall a torn dollar bill, which was removed from a hatband.

O Do you know whether there was one or more than one dollar bill?

A I can't recall.

You said that it was removed from a hatband?

A That is to the best of my recollection, it was removed from a hatband.

Q To the best of your recollection, was that removed by one of the Agents, yourself, or by one of the Polic;
Officers, or was it removed voluntarily by Bastian?

A I can't say whether it was removed or voluntarily turned over.

Q But when it was taken or received from the person of Bastian, you were present; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Is that correct, sir?

A Yes.

Q And, Agent, when Bastian turned over these half dozen bills, was there any conversation between anyone, between Bastian and Agent Coulson or yourself?

A Yes, there was.

1	2 McCartin - cross/Lopez
2	Q What was that conversation, sir?
` 3	A To the best of my recollection, it was a conversa-
4	tion to the effect that this was the odd dollar from the robber
5	and it had been turned over and distributed among the partici-
6	pants.
7	Q You made no notes as 2 t as this inquiry was
8	concerned; am I correct?
9	A I myself did not.
10	Q Agent Coulson was carrying the case?
11	A That is co. Tect.
12	Q Now, did there come a time during the course of
13	your processing that you took photographs of Bastian?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And did you have occasion to look at those photo-
16	graphs?
17	A Yes, I have seen them since they were taken.
18	Q These photographs were taken right during this
19	period of time, in New York City, during the time that you were
20	completing the interrogation of Bastian, and you brought him
21	over to FBI headquarters; is that correct?
22	A They were taken at the FBI headquarters.
23	MR. LOPEZ: Do we have those photographs, your
24	Honor?
25	May we inquire from the Government if they have

# Coulson - cross 1 question him. I didn't hear any complete conversation, except 2 to be present for a very, very brief period during that time. 3 Did you hear any of your fellow officers inform 4 you that Mr. Coates had confessed to that bank robbery at the 5 National Bank of North America? 6 A Yes. 7 Did you hear Mr. Coates mention Mr. Bastian's 8 name? 9 Yes. 10 Can you tell us, when was the first time that Q 11 night that you went to speak with Mr. Bastian? 12 When I had him removed from the detention cell. A 13 Approximately what time of night was that? Q 14 May I refer to my log? A 15 I'll hand this witness Defendant's Exhibit A in 0 16 evidence. 17 It was at 9:30. 18 And up until that time, at 9:30, when you went 19 to speak with Mr. Bastian, did you ever observe any Police 20 Officer, FBI Agent, talking with Mr. Bastian in that cell? 21 Ho, I do not. The first I saw anybody contact 22 him was when I asked him to be removed from the cell. 23 MISS O'BRIEN: May I have Government's Exhibit 24 number 1, the Advice of Rights statement? 25

1	11 Coulson - cross
2	A He did not know the complete names of the other
3	two individuals, or did not recall them at that time.
4	Q Reading from page 3 again: "Larry Jefferson
5	stood guard in front of the tellers' cage and walked around
6	with a hand gun. Then the other individual named Larry was
7	armed with a hand gun, and got up to the tellers' counter."
8	Did he use those words?
9	A Does the statement say "up to" or "up on"?
0.	Q Did he go on the tellers' counter?
1	A That's what he said.
2	Q Did you ever inform him that this was a fact
3	that occurred in the bank robbery prior to his making that
4	statement?
15	A No.
16	Q "And the four of us split up the money taken from
17	the robbery, again I received about \$3,000."
18	A That's what he said.
19	Q These are his statements?
20	A Yes, ma'am.
21	Q Can you please tell us what time Mr. Bastian
22	agreed with you to have these statements reduced to writing,
23	if you know?
24	A It was shortly after 9:40, I would say, once the
5	interview began, once he was advised of his rights, advised

Coulson - cross 12 1 that he understood them, and once he agreed to the interview, 2 I would say, not more than a couple of minutes. We got --3 not deeply into the interview at all, when I asked him if we 4 could do it in the form of a signed statement. 5 You testified that you observed him signing the 6 last page here: "I have read this three-page statement, and 7 it's true and correct." 8 A That's right. 9 Did you ask him to write out that whole state-Q 10 ment? 11 A Yes. 12 Did he object to writing out that statement? Q 13 A No. 14 And also on page 2, did you observe him signing Q 15 the name of Fritz Bastian on the bottom of that page? 16 Yes. A 17 How long did it take you before you had complete Q 18 the written portion of that statement, and then he had signed 19 it? 20 A 21

Well, my log says that we completed the interview at 10:09 P.M., maybe it began at 9:40.

> Was the interview completed at 10:09? 0

A Completely. I said nothing else concerning the robbery.

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## Coulson-cross

one?

MS. O'BRIEN: Maybe A, B and C.

THE CLERK: I'll make it three A, three B, three C, three D and three E.

THE COURT: 3A through 3E for identification.

THE CLERK: 3A through E for identification.

(So marked.)

Mhile we are waiting to have the photographs marked, Agent Coulson, did you, at any time during the interview with Mr. Bastian, promise him that if he cooperated, he would receive some sort of medication for his habit?

A No, I didn't have any indication that he needed any medication. I made no promise to him at all.

Did you ever make any statement to him concerning any medication that he might receive at some treatment facility?

No.

You made no statement to that effect at all?

A No.

as Government's exhibit 3A through 3F and ask you if you can identify these photographs for us.

A Yes, I can. They are a group of plotographs

.	142
1	Coulson-cross
2	I showed to Mr. Silberman and Mrs. Davis at the bank.
3	Q Can you please tell us the date that you showe
4	it first of all, to Mr. Silberman?
5	A All on the same day, 4/19/1974. Mr. Silberman
6	and Mrs. Davis, on April 19, 1974.
7	2 Is it Miss Davis or Miss Jones?
8	A May I refer to my 302?
9	Q Yes.
10	A I'm sorry, it's Ethel Jones and Leonard
11	Silberman.
12	Q In what order did you first show them to
13	Mr. Silberman?
14	A The pictures are numbered on the back, I
15	laid them out 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, across.
16	Ω So, 3 across in two rows?
17	A Just exactly just exactly like this
18	(indicating.)
19	And you previously had them numbered in the
20	way you have them numbered?
21	A Before I went in the bank.
22	Q Did you make any statement to Mr. Silberman
23	before you showed him these photographs?
24	7. Yes.

What did you say to him?

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# Coulson-cross

A I went to see Mr. Silberman in his office,
I identified myself, I said I would like to speak to him
in a private room.

We went to a room off of his office, it was like a lounge or a coffee room. We were alone except for another agent, Agent Gary DeLaura.

I said, I have a group of photographs I would like to show you concerning the individuals who robbed the bank on December 12th.

I said, "The photograph of the individuals who robbed the bank may or may not be in here."

I said, "Look at these 6 photographs, and see if you recognize anybody in them."

I laid them out just as you see here.

the record. One is or your upper left hand corner and they go from left to right.

THE WITNESS: 1, 2, 3 and left to right.

THE COURT: On the bottom 4, 5, and 6.

Was Mr. Silberman able to identify anyone from those photographs as being the bank robber on December 12th?

A Yes.

Q Please tell us what number?

Coulson-cross 2 A He selected number 4, Mr. Bastian. 3 MS. O'BRIEN: Your Honor, that is Government's exhibit 3 in evidence. 5 Now, at the time you showed him these photographs, did you allow him to look in the back 7 of these photographs? 8 THE WITNESS: I didn't allow him to touch them, I said, "Lay them on the table. Do not turn them 10 over. " 11 He looked and picked out this individual. 12 Identified number 4? Q 13 Yes. 14 Did you sometime that day also interview 15 Mrs. Ethel Jones? 16 Yes. 17 Did you display the photographs in the same 18 manner as they are displayed here to Mrs. Jones? 19 Exactly the same way. 20 And again, what did you say to Mrs. Jones 21 at the time that you had displayed these photographs? 22 I directed her attention back to the day of 23 the robbery. I said, "I have a group of photographs, one 24 of the individuals who robbed the bank on that day may or 25 may not be in here. I would like for you to look at the

I was assigned the case on December 12, 1973.

At any time prior to January 9th, 1974, did

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23 24

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llo.

you go down to the hank?

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# Coulson-redirect

And it's your information that as far as the other two were concerned, they could pick out no photograph or they could pick some other photograph?

A They picked out none. They said they couldn't make any identification.

O They said they couldn't make any identification is that correct?

A Yes.

Now, you indicated that at one time, during the course of your questioning of Mr. Bastian at the police station, there was a time that you made an inquiry with regard to the fact whether he was feeling well or he had a narcotic problem?

A Always during the course of an interview, we ask whether they use drugs and I asked him this.

- And what did he reply to this?
- A He said I chip a little sometimes.
- O Did he express at that moment that he wasn't feeling well?
- No. We never said anything about feeling uneasy, unpleasant at all.
  - Do you know what "I chip a little" means?
- A ves. He is a minimal user of drugs, very occasionally, that they don't have a strong habit.

	Alleyne-direct
1	
2	Q Now, will you please state your occupation, sir
3	A I am a detective for the New York City Police
4	Department.
5	Q And how many years have you been employed by
6	the New York City Police Department?
7	A Fourteen years.
8	Q And how long have you been a detective?
9	A I have been a detective about eight years.
10	Q All right.
11	Were you so employed on January 9, 1974?
12	λ Yes, I was.
13	Q On that date, in the course of your employment,
14	did you have occasion to interview an individual known as
15	Fritz Emanuel Bastian?
16	A Well, yes, I did speak to him.
17	Q Did you pick Mr. Bastian up off the street, so
18	to speak during that day?
19	A Yes, I did.
20	Q Can you tell us the circumstances of your
21	apprehension of Mr. Bastian?
22	A Well, on January 9, I was in the Queens
23	Burglary office which is in the 112th Precinct, on the secon

We received & telephone call at approximately, about

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floor.

# 48a Alleyne-direct

1 2 three forty five P.M., from a confidential person, informant, 3 giving us a description of two people that was wanted for 4 bank robbery. 5 Approximately about, about four P.M., I left with two 6 other fellow officers, and proceeded to the South Jamaica 7 area. 8 We arrived in that area about four twenty to four thir 9 P.M. 10 O Are you sure of the time as being four twenty 11 to four thirty? 12 Λ Yes. 13 How do you know that it occurred at this time, 14 four twenty to four thirty? 15 Well, I was working the tour, the twelve to 16 eight -- no, the eight to four tour. THE COURT: This was four thirty in the 17 18 afternoon? 19 THE WITNESS: Yes, since the message came in 20 a quarter to four. 21 BY MISS O'BRIEN:

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A Yes.

your tour of duty; is that right?

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Q You are at least sure of that, it was past fou

So you were aware that you were working past

o'clock?

tv

Yes.

Did youhandouff the defendant?

A Yes.

Q What occurred after that?

A . We circled the area where we were told possibly where the two perpetrators would be.

THE COURT: Did the confidential informant tell you this?

THE WITNESS: In the area and a possible store.

A As we passed the store, we saw two people, the description that was given to us over the phone, and by the window of the store as we circled and came around, we saw both defendants out in the street, at the time, and it was close to 150th and South Road, one was proceeding south toward Jamaica Avenue, and the other one was proceeding -- I mean, I mean, north, towards Jamaica Avenue, and the other was proceeding back to the store.

I had my fellow workersget out of the car, I proceeded to drive up 150th Avenue, I cut my car off on the angle, I got out and detained the defendant in the purple shirt (indicating the defendant).

Q All right. Did you ask the defendant to get into the police car?

1	Alleyne-direct 160
2	
,	whom you picked up?
3	A What I recall, I think it was Colts (sic).
5	Q What happened after you picked up these two
1	individuals?
6	A After we picked up these two individuals,
7	we proceeded back to our office, which is the 112th Precinct
8	in Forest Hills. We got there about, maybe, ten after five,
9	around, a little bit after five, between five and five fiftee
10	somewhere around there.
11	Q On the way to the precinct in the car, did
12	Mr. Bastian ever inform you that he was suffering from
13	withdrawal symptoms?
14	A No, he did not.
15	Q Did you have any conversation with Mr. Bastian
16	at all, at that time?
17	A No, I might have said something
18	Q Do you remember telling him he is a suspect?
19	A No, I don't recall.
20	Q Did you identify yourself?
21	A Yes, I did.
22	Q Did you tell him the crime about which he was
23	a suspect, or did you mention a crime?

I mentioned it to him.

24

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But you don't know if you said he was a suspect Q

	Alleyne-direct 161
1	
2	or not?
3	A No, no.
4	Q What occurred after you got to the precinct?
5	A Well, we got to the precinct, the defendant
5	was put in a cell, we separated the two defendants, one was
7	put in a cell, and one was put into an interview room, like.
В	O All right.
9	And where did you go, to the individual that was in
0	the interview room, or did you go to the individual that was
i	in the cell?
2	A Well, I don't I know he was placed in the
3	cell.
4	O When you say "he", whom do you mean?
5	A I am sorry, the defendant.
6	Q Mr. Bastian was placed in the cell; is that
7	correct?
8	A Yes.
9	Ω And Mr. Coates was placed in the interview roo

Yes. .

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Where did you go?

Well, I was in the general office, and we was going through the different files of bank robberies, and they had the cases.

When you say "we", whom are you referring o?

# Alleyne-direct

'	
2	A Myself and fellow officers of the New York
3	City Robbery Squad, the Queens Robbery Squad.
4	Q Did you yourself initially place Mr. Bastian
5	in, this cell?
6	A Possibly I did.
7	Q After you placed him into the cell, did you en
8	go back to speak with Mr. Bastian that evening?
9	A Later on, maybe about two hours later, two and
10	a half hours later.
11	Q Prior to going to speak to Mr. Bastian, before
12	you spoke with him what were you doing?
13	A Well, we was checking records, we was trying
14	to call up complainants, for bank robberies.
15	Q You mean witnesses?
16	A Witnesses, and tried to get people for lineup
17	possibly.
18	Q All right.
19	Did you speak with Mr. Coates on that occasion?
20	A No, I don't think I did, I don't think I had
21	too much conversation with Mr. Colts (sic).
22	Q Now, during the time when you were going thro
23	the files and speaking to the complainants, etcetera, did

you ever observe any other police officer go and speak to

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Mr. Bartian?

1		Alleyne-cross	173
2		Of the elething and on the heads of their	
3	Q	Of the clothing, and on the basis of that	
4		specific area and you took into custody, Fr	1tz
5	Bastian; is th	at correct, sir?	
6	A	That is correct.	
7	Q	At that time, did you charge him with any	
8	specific crime	)?	
9	A	No, I did not.	
	Q	Did you ever charge him with any local or	Stat
10	crime?		
11	· A	No, I did not.	
12	Q	Did you arrest him for anything specific?	
13	A	No, I did not.	
14	Q	You were holding him merely as a witness of	or
15	something?		
16	A	As a suspect.	
17	Q	As a suspect, but he wasn't being arrested	., i
18	that correct?		
19	A	No.	
20		MISS O'BRIEN: Objection, your Honor.	
21		I think it is a conclusion.	
22		THE COURT: No.	
23	BY MR. LOPEZ:		
24	0	Did vou put handcuffs him; is that correct	t?

Yes.

54a

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•	Alleyne-cross 174
2	Q And you put him in a car?
3	A Yes.
1	Q And you gave him no other choice but to accompa
5	you to the precinct, to the 112th?
5	A That is right.
7	Q When you got to the 112th Precinct, he hadn't
3	been arrested or booked yet, you threw him into a pen, a
9	bullpen; isn't that correct?
0	A Yes.
1	Q And then you started looking up all the robberi
2	and you began calling up complainants to come down to view
3	-e defendant, and to see if they could connect him to a
4	specific robbery?
5	MISS O'BRIEN: Objection.
6	MR. LOPEZ: I withdraw it.
7	We checked a specific one that we were told about.
8	O Which epecific one were you told about?
9	We were told that the robbery that was committed on
0	Rockaway Boulevard, sometime, sometime in early December.
1	Q Was that the entire information given to you,
2	robbery on Fockaway Boulevard sometime in December?
23	A Well, the Rockaway Boulevard, well, in the

vicinity -- well, as I know Queens I know where the bank was,

they were talking about the Bank of North America.

# Alleyne-cross

A Right.

They had given you that specific bank, isn't

Q Did you bring down the confidential informant to view secretly, Fritz Bastian?

A No.

And did you bring down any of the complainants or any of the people that were present at the bank to view Fritz Bastian?

A I didn't bring anybody down.

Q You merely held him for the Federal Bureau of Investigation; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Someone called the FBI and said, "We have picked up some suspects here, come down and interview them"; is that correct?

A If they were called, I don't know how they was called, I know they was notified.

Q The FBI did arrive; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Up until that time of the arrival of the FBI, as far as you were concerned, the defendant Bastian as yet, had not mentioned the fact that he had been one of the perpetrators of the robbery; is that correct?

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Boulevard, I exited the vehicle at that time and my partner drove up to 150th Street and South Road and got in front of the defendant Fritz, and I was walking up in back of him by this time, in case he ran backwards we would have him in between us, and my partner stopped him and I got there and we put handcuffs on him and put him in the vehicle.

I came back to the store and went into the store. The other guy, Larry Coates, was in the rear of the store and I brought him out of the store.

- Did you have Fritz Bastian in custody? Q
- Yes, I did. A
- You said you handcuffed him?
- That is correct.
- And did you have any intention of releasing Q him at that point?
  - No, I did not, no. A
- Did you ever have any intention of booking 0 him?
  - He was under arrest at that time. A
  - All right. Q

Then what occurred after that?

We then put both of them in the car and A brought them back to the 112th Precinct which is located in Forest Hills, put the defendant Fritz in the cell and

# Greene-direct

### BY MISS O'BRIEN:

- .Q Can you tell us if his information has led to any arrest?
  - A It led to at least four arrests.
  - Q At least four arrests?
  - A That is correct.
- Q Would that be within a year prior to January 9, 1974?
  - A That is correct.
  - Q Can you tell us the nature of those arrests?
- A Well two supermarket stick-up robberies and two bar robberies.
  - Q Okay, fine.

MISS O'BRIEN: Your Honor, I have no further questions of this witness.

If your Honor deems it significant for the purpose of this suppression hearing that the confidential informant name be revealed, then we have no objection to revealing it, but only in camera and in the absence of defense counsel, with a sealed record, and there might be some further information that the detectives will give to your Honor, but we will not reveal it in the presence of defense counsel.

EK/dl	1		Greene - cross	209		
1/3	2	Q	During the course of 1973, more or	less?		
	3	Α.	That is correct.			
	4	Q	Now, you indicated four arrests;	is that corre		
	5	A	That is correct.			
	6	Q	Now, of those four arrests, how me	my of those		
	7	arrests resulted in convictions?				
	8	A	Three that I know of.			
	9	Q	Three, and the fourth you are unar	ware of or		
	10	you don't know?				
	11	. А	It might still be pending.			
	12	c	It might still be pending?			
	13		All right, O.K.			
	14		NCw this confidential informant,	was he himsel		
	15	under indictm	ent or under some accusation?			
	16	A	No, he wasn't.			
	17	Q	Was he cooperating on the basis of	f money being		
	18	pand him?				
	19	А	That is correct.			
	20	Q	In other words, for every piece of	of information		
	21	that he got,	he would have gotten a certain amo	ount of money		
	22	is that corr	ect?			
	23	Α	That is correct.			
	24	Q ·	And how much money would he get,	for instance		
	25	how much mon	ey cid he get for the Bastian arre	st?		

Green	-Cros
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custody or arrested by you and your brother officers to hold him strictly for the FBI, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Did anyone question Fritz Bastian during his stay at the 112th Precinct on January 9, 1974?

A I believe the FBI did.

Q Did any of the local officers in your precinct sit down and advise him of his Miranda rights, you or anyone in your precinct and begin to question him about the December 12th bank robbery of North America?

A Not to 1/ knowledge.

Q Am I correct, then, in saying that you considered the bank robbery on December 12th, 1974 on Rockaway Boulevard a Federal crime?

A Federal and state crime.

Q Were you taking any police action at the precinct with regard to Mr. Bastian as a result of your arrest? You placed him under arrest, didn't book him for any charge, somebody called the FBI and nobody bothered questioning him. You just left him there, is that correct, until the FBI came?

A That's correct.

You weren't making any inquiries or any interrogations of Fritz Bastian, is that correct?

1	Silberman-Direct
2	A Yes. He was dressed rather peculiarly.
3	Q How was he dressed?
4	A He had a black hat on, slanted sideways and
5	a three-quarter coat and looked rather tall. He stuck
6	out amongst everybody else.
7	Q After he entered your section of the bank,
8	how long did you look at his face at that time?
9	A Ten seconds, fifteen seconds. Just enough
10	he had to walk across the platform.
11	Q Fifteen seconds as he approached you before
12	he pulled the gun?
13	A Yes.
14	Q After he pulled the gun on you, how long did
15	you look at his face?
16	A Maybe another five seconds or ten seconds.
17	I can only guess at that. A few seconds.
18	Q I'm going to ask you if you can look around
19	this courtroom and see if you can identify anyone in this
20	courtroom as being that individual who pulled the gun on
21	you on that occasion?
22	A Yes, I can.
23	Q Please point him out for us.
24	A The man sitting over there.
25	Q What color shirt?

Silberman-Direct

A Purple shirt.

MISS O'BRIEN: May the record identify he has identified the defendant.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Do you remember receiving --

THE COURT: I have a case on at one o'clock and the attorneys have been waiting quite patiently. We'll suspend until two o'clock and resume the hearing -- until two-fifteen, rather. I have cases on at two.

(A recess was taken.)

Afternoon Session.

June 14, 1974.

3:00 P.M.

(At 3:00 PM the suppression hearing continued.)

MISS O'BRIEN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay, let us go.

Your Honor, before we start the hearing, may I ascertain if Mr. Lopez has spoken to Mr. Coates.

MR. LOPES: Yes, I have, your Honor.

I am satisfied. Mr. Coates has indicated that he does not wish to testify for the defense or for the Government in this case.

MISS O'BRIEN: That is the word that I had received from Mr. Coates this morning.

We did make him available to defense counsel.

MR. LOPEZ: Yes, I had occasion to speak with him and I have advised the defendant of that fact, and there is no way we can call upon him under those circumstances.

THE COURT: Where is the defendant?

INR. IMPEZ: The defendant is available to us, I will have the Marshal bring him out.

(The defendant Mr. Bastian was then ushered into the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Mr. Bastian, your counsel has

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# Silverman-direct

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advised the Court just before your arrival that he has spoken to Mr. Coates and Mr. Coates does not wish to testify.

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THE DEFENDANT BASTIAN: That is correct.

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THE COURT: All right.

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LEONARD SILVERMAN, having been

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previousl sworn, continued to testify as follows:

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

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BY MISS O'BRIEN (continued):

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Q Mr. Silverman, before lunch I believe that you were able, you said, to make an identification of the

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defendant Fritz Bastian as being the individual that

12

participated in the bank robbery, and specifically that he

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was the individual that held the gun to your head; do you

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A Yes, I do.

recall that testimony?

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All right.

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Now, do you recall being visited by an FBI agent in April of 1974?

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A Yes, I do.

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Q Do you recall the date to be April 19th; do you not?

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A I can't, I'm not able to remember the date,
I don't know if it was the 19th.

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Q On that occasion did an FBI agent show you a

	.	230
	,	Silverman-direct
3	2	spread of six photographs?
	3	A Yes.
	4	Q Did he in fact show you two spreads of photo-
	5	g::aphs?
	6	A Yes, two different sets. I don't remember how
	7	many were in the second group, but there were six in one
	8	dr.onb.
	9	Q Six in the first?
	10	A And several in the other group.
	11	Q I'm going to show you a series of photographs
	12	and ask you if these are the photographs that were presented
	13	to you?
	14	I am going to ask you once again to look at
	15	these photographs and see if these are in fact the photo-
	16	graphs that were shown to you in April of this year.
	17	A I believe they are the ones that were shown
	18	to me.
	19	Q Now, on that occasion were you asked if you were
	20	able to identify any individual from the photographs?
	21	A Yas, I was.
	22	Q That is as being the individual that robbed the
	23	bank on that occasion?

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Yes.

Q Were they shown to you in the same way as they

# Silverman-direct

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are shown here?

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Can you recall the order in which the photoquaphs were shown?

A No, I can't recall the order, but it was similar, they were laid out like this (indicating on witness dask before witness).

Q And can you recall which photograph you selected as being the photograph of the assailant?

A This one (indicating).

Q You have indicated what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 3 in evidence.

I will turn over Government's Exhibit 3 and ask you if that is your signature that appears on the back of Government's Exhibit 3.

- A Yes, it is.
- Q And do you see the date, 4/19/74?
- A Yes.

Q And does your initials appear on the back of each of the other photographs, each of these photographs in the spread, Government's Exhibit 3 through 3(e)?

A Well, my initials or my signature.

That is my signature.

- Q Your signature or your initials?
- A My signature or my initials, right.

# ' Silverman-direct 2 THE COURT: Do they appear on all of them? 3 Don't your signature or initials appear on all Q 4 of them? 5 Yes, it is. A Your recollection is today that on that occasion 6 Q 7 you selected Government's Exhibit 3 as being the assailant? 8 Yes, it is. A Now, were these photographs ever shown to you 9 Q 10 again? 11 No. A By either an agent of the Federal Bureau of 12 Investigation or by myself or by myself or by anybody else 13 14 at all? Not to my recollection. 15 16 Okay. Did you participate in a line-up last week that 17 qas conducted in this building? 18 19 Yes. And I'm going to show you a photograph and ask 20 if this photograph is a fair and accurate representation of 21 the line-up as it appeared last week. 22 23 Yes. Now, on that occasion were you ever able to 24 select anybody, anyone from the line-up? 25

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#### Silverman-direct

the same physical characteristics as the assailant had at the date of the bank robbery?

- A No, he does not
- Q From your own memory of that assailant, how is he different?
- A He is shorter at least two or three inches, shorter, and his hair is shaved, you know.
- Q You were talking about him being shorter this morning, but you hadn't seen him stand up, did you?
  - A No, no, no.
  - Q You are talking now about the line-up?
- A At the line-up he appeared -- the reasons why I didn't identify him at the line-up was because the face was the same but he was shorter and I wasn't positive because of the height factor, that was all, and that his hair was shaved, but the face, the face is the same.
- Q Let us just go to the facial characteristics.

  Just going to the face, how was the assailant
  on the date of the bank robbery different from this
  defendant as he appears today to you?
- A Well, he had some -- he had more hair on the top of his head and naturally he is dressed differently.
  - Q How was his hair at the time of the robbery?
  - A It was Afro, close, I guess clipped, not full

# Silverman-direct

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but he had much more hair than he does now.

Q Was the assailant wearing glassas at the time of the robbery?

A No.

Q Did he have any hair on his face in the way or a moustache?

A The start of a little goatee.

Ω And the defendant, of course, has no hair on his face, he has shorter hair and is wearing glasses?

A Yes.

Given all of these differences as he now appears, can you still identify this defendant as being the man that assailed you on December 12th?

A Yes, I can.

Ω How can you?

A Well, from the expression of his face and from the characteristics of the face. The face itself is the same. You can't hide the characteristics of the face, you can hide the hair and -- and so forth and so on, but you can't hide the characteristics of the face.

On the day of the line-up, did you look at his face?

A Yes, I did, and the only r ason I said I couldn't make positive identification was because of the

#### Silverman-direct

height.

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Q What was the problem with the height?

A Well, he was three -- two or three inches shorter than what I expected him, you know, to be.

And on the day in question of the bank robbery, while you were lying on the floor, did you notice in fact the assailant: to have platform shoes on?

Yes, he did, but I didn't at the line-up, I didn't take that into consideration, which was my mistake.

> MISS O'BRIEN: Your Honor, no further questions of Mr. Silverman.

> > (continued next page)

EK 1/2 PM fls

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1	Jones - direct 262
2	Q Okay. On that date, in the course of your emplo
3	ment, did anything unusual occur in that bank?
4	A Thre was a bank robbery?
5	Q All right.
6	Will you please tell us the circumstances of the
7	robbery as you know them?
8	A Well, because I am the Head Teller, and was I
9	was standing at my cage when Mr. Silberman came toward the bac
0	of the bank with the robber with the gun to his head. And
1	happened to look over.
12	Q If you may, speak a little louder.
13	A I happened to look over and saw the expression o
14	his face, and I felt that there was something wrong. So then
	they hollered, "This is a holdup. Everybody."
15	Q All right.
16	The first time you noticed Mr. Silberman, did yo
17	You say you noticed that there was a gun being held on Mr.
18	Silverman; is that correct?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Did you see the individual that was holding the
21	gun on Mr. Silberman?
22	A Yes, I got a look at him.
23	Q All right. What is the next thing you observed?
24	A Well, the next thing, he told him he told him
25	1

THE WITNESS: Laying with my head to the side,

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1	Jones - direct 263
2	down to my stomach.
3	Q. While you were on the floor, were you able to see
4	anything?
5	A Well, the only thing I could see was the height,
6	the shoes. That's about all. And before I laid down, I know
7	it was a black big, black hat.
8	Q This is before you went down?
9	A Yes.
0	Q But while you were on the floor, you only noticed
1	the shoes of the assailant?
2	A Right.
3	Q And what kind of shoes were they?
4	A I know they were high heels. But I don't remember
15	their color, or anything like that. They were
16	Q Platform shoes?
17	A Platform.
18	Q Would you use that characterization?
19	A Yes.
20	Q All right.
21	And when these five or ten minutes elapsed, did
22	you then subsequently stand up?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Had the bank robbers left the bank at that time?

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Yes.

1	Jones - direct 264	
2	Q Did you ever get a look at any of the robbers'	
3	face after the time you stood up?	
4	A No.	
5	Q All right.	
6	low, the very first time you saw Mr. Silberman,	
7	and you saw the assailant, did you get a look at the assailant'	s
8	face, full face?	
9	A Yes, I did.	
10	Q How long did you look at his full face?	
11	A Well, I would say from two, three seconds, four	
12	seconds.	
13	Q Two to four seconds?	
14	A Yes.	
15	Q All right. And at the time that he instructed	
16	Mr. Silberman to get down on the floor, did you again look at	
17	his face on that occasion?	
18	A Yes, I did.	
19	Q All right. And the time he was telling her to	
20	put money in the bag, did you again look at his face?	
21	A No.	
22	Q All right. Now, in all, from the time you first	
23	saw him until the time that you went down on the floor, what is	
24	the total amount of time that you looked at the face of the bar	k
25	robber?	

photographs as being the photograph of the bank robber that you

had seen behind Mr. Silberman?

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Could you tell us which photographs you had identi-

All right.

Yes.

MISS O'BRIEN: Let the record indicate she has identified Government Exhibit 3.

- All right. Did you initial or sign each of these photographs?
  - Yes, I did. A
  - If you can recall -- All right.

Will you please take a look at the back of each photograph now and see if you can identify your initials or signature on each of these items?

This is mine.

All right. Pointing to Government Exhibit 3-E, is your signature, 3-A is your signature, 3-B, your signature, 3-C, your initials, 3-E your initials, and 3-D your initials.

All right. Now, Mrs. Jones, did you not also view a lineup that was conducted here last Thursday in this very building? Were you a -- Were you a witness to a lineup?

Yes, I was.

I am going to show you what has been marked Government's Exhibit 5, and ask you if this photograph is a fair and accurate representation of the lineup as you viewed it

I believe he said, "50 and 100." I am not

sure.

:4

What else occurred after you heard that?

walk around and then I heard somebody say, "Get the guard," and it seemed like a few minutes later -- five or ten minutes -- I didn't hear any noise. I got up and I ran to the front of the platform and I through the front door saw three people running toward the vicinity of the Ramada Inn across our parking lot and I came back and locked the door and went through my normal procedure after the holdup.

O I ask you to look around the courtroom and see if you can identify anyone in this courtroom as being the man that held a gun to your head on December 12th, during the course of the robbery.

- A Yes, I can.
- Would you please point him out.
- A The man in the purple shirt.

MISS O'BRIEN: May the record indicate that he has identified the defendant?

THE COURT: Yes.

Now, did there come an occasion in April of this year when Agent Coulson for the Federal Bureau of Investigation came to you and asked that you look at some photographs?

#### 1 357 Jones - direct 2 A Yes. 3 I am going to show you --4 MR. LOPEZ: I will object now. 5 THE COURT: Your objection is overruled now, Mr. Lopez. 6 7 Q I am going to show you six photographs and I 8 ask you if you can identify those six photographs -- look at each o-e of them -- lok at the back -- spread them out before 9 10 you. Q Were these the photographs shown to you by an 11 F3I agent in April of this year? 12 A Yes. 13 Q Now, of those six photographs were you able 14 to identify any one of them as being a photograph of the 15 bank robber on December 12? 16 A Yes. 17 Q Could you please tell us which one you were 18 able to identify? 19 MS. O'BRIEN: May the record indicate that 20 she his identified Defendant's Exhibit B in evidence, 21 the photograph of Fritz Bastian. 22 THE COURT: Yes. 23 All right. She has viewed Government's (sic) Q 24 Echibit Bl through 5. 25

Q Did there come a time when you were asked to be a witness in a lineup in this building?

I am going to show you a photograph which is Defendant's Exhibit A and I ask you whether that photograph is a fair and accurate representation of the lineup as you

On that occasion were you able to identify any one individual as being the assailant at the bank robbery?

Which one were you able to identify?

No. 5.

THE COURT: I could barely hear that. Did everyone hear? All right.

Which number were you able to identify?

No. 5.

No. 5 from Government's Exhibit in evidence.

I want you now to look around this courtroom and I am going to ask you if you are able to identify anyone in this courtroom as being the man who robbed the bank this December of last year?

Yes, the gentleman with the white bowtie.

MS. O"BRIEN: May the record indicate that she has identified the defendant.

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	1		Derrick - direct
	HS:GA T1R2 PM 2	LARRY D	E R R I C K , having been first duly Sworn by
	3	the Cl	erk of the Court, testified as follows:
	4	,	THE CLERK: State your full name.
	5		THE WITNESS: Larry Derrick, D-e-r-r-i-c-k.
	6		THE COURT: Keep your voice up so all the members
	7	of the	jury may hear you.
	8		Do you want to be seated, please.
	9	DIRECT EXAMIN	ATION
	10	BY MISS O'BRI	EN:
	11	# Q	Would you state your name again, please?
	12	A	Larry Derrick.
•	13	Q	Did you enter a plea of Guilty to Count One of
•	14	this Indictme	ent?
	15	A	Yes.
	16	Ω	Do you know what you took a plea of Guilty to?
	17	What's the na	ature of the crime?
	18	Λ	Bank robbery.
	19	Q	Did you in fact commit a bank robbery?
	20	A	Yes
	21	Q	And do you remember at that time if you were told
	22	by the Judge	the maximum penalty?

A Yes.

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Q That you were subjecting yourself to upon pleading Guilty to Eank Robbery?

		303
1	2	Derrick - direct
2	A	Yes.
3	Q·	What was that penalty?
4	A	Twenty years sentence.
5	· Q	Maximum?
6	. А	Right.
7	Q	Is that correct?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	Did you enter that plea voluntarily?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Did anybody force you or induce you to enter a
12	plea of Guilt	ty at that time?
13	A	No.
14	Q	Did anybody promise you make any promises to
15	you in order	to induce you to enter a plea of Guilty?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	Would you please state what those promises were?
18	A	I wouldn't be indicted for any other charges or
19	any gun charg	es that were held on me would be dropped.
20	Q	Were you not specifically informed by myself that
21	we would not	indict you for two other bank robberies which you
22	had admitted	doing?
23	A	Right.
24	Q	And that I would not prosecute you for the gun
25	charges arisi	no out of this particular robbery; is that correct

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1	3	Derrick - direct
2	A	Yes.
3	Q.	Did I not also tell you that I would make sure
4	that if you	testified here today if you cooperated with the
5	Government -	- that I would notify the Judge that is to sentence
6	you; is that	not correct?
7	A	Yes.
ε _	Q	Did I make any further promises to you other than
9	that?	
10	A	No.
11	0	Did I not also tell you hhat I would inform the
12	State offici	als of your cooperation with the Federal Government
13	is that not	correct?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	Are you under arrest at the present time for any
16	offenses in	the State system?
17	A	Yes
18	Q	What were you arrested in the State for?
19	A	Attempted homicide.
20	Q	Are you awaiting trial in the Attempted Homicide?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	Do you intend to go to trial on the Attempted
23	Homicide?	

A Yes.

25

Aside from these promises -- Aside from the fact

1	4 Derrick - direct
2	that I told you we would notify the District Attorney of your
3	cooperation, did I ever promise that I could help you in any
4	further way with the State charges?
5	A No.
6	Q That I would merely inform the District Attorney,
7	correct?
8	A Is there anything in addition to those factors
9	which I have just mentioned that any other additional promises
10	that were made to you to have you come here and testify before
11	this Court?
12	A No.
13	Q Are you doing so of your own free and voluntary
14	will?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Okay.
17	Did you or did you not commit a bank robbery on
18	December 12, 1973 of the National Bank of North America?
19	A Yes.
20	Q And with whom did you rob that bank?
21	A Fritz Bastian, Larry Coates and myself.
22	THE COURT: Fritz Bastian, Larry Coates and your-
23	self?
24	THE WITNESS: Yes.
25	Q And do you see Fritz Bastian, or the individual

# 88a

1	6	Derrick - direct
2	plans to rob	the bank.
3	Α.	The day before.
4	Q	The day before the bank robbery?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	Who else did you meet with?
7	A	Fritz, Larry and Danny.
8	Q	Fritz, meaning this defendant Fritz Bastian, Larry
9	Coates, and a	nother individual known to you as Danny?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Was there anyone else there?
12	Α	And Mitch.
13	Q	Another man known to you as Mitch?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	What was said during the course of that meeting?
16	A	A paper was drawn of the bank, and we was told how
17		to go into the bank, and who was to go in first,
18	and Fritz was	to go into the room and take the Guard's guns from
19	him.	
20	Q	You were receiving instructions as to how to rob
21	the bank?	
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Who was giving the instructions?
24	A	Danny Steele
25		THE COURT: Danny who?

- 11		
1	7	Derrick - direct
2		MISS O'BRIEN: Danny Staley.
3	Q.	Do you remember what your instructions were?
4	A	To go in after Fritz got the Guard's gun, and get
5	up over the le	edge, and the money would be handed to me.
6	Q	Do you recall what the instructions was as to Mr.
7	Bastian?	
8	A	To take the Guard's gun get into the little
9	room, take the	Guard's gun, and go around to the back and give
10	the bag to the	Tellers.
11	Q	What do you mean by the bag? What kind of bag are
12	you referring	to?
13	A	The bags for the money.
14	Q	What kind of bags were they?
15	A	Paper bags.
16	Q	Did Mr. Bastian have these bags on his person?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	From whom did he get the bags?
19	A	From the store.
20	Q	Where is this store?
21	· A	Danny's store.
22	Q	This fellow has a store, and you are meeting at
23	Danny's store?	
24	A	Yes.
25	Ω.	Okay.

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1	8 Derrick - direct
2	Was there any other instructions that were given
3	to you at this time?
4	A No, except for Mitch to have the car
5	Q This fellow Mitch was supposed to be the getaway
6	driver?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Who was supposed to go into the bank?
9	A All of us.
10	Fritz was supposed to go in first, get into the
11	room, and act like h. is making an account or something, and
12	then we're supposed to go in after, and he gets the Guard's gu
13	Q It was you, Fritz and Mr. Coates Larry Coates
14	that was supposed to co into the bank?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Did you go to the bank that afternoon?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Who drove you to the bank?
19	A Mitch.
20	Q Did you accompany Mr. Bastian and Mr. Coates to
21	the bank in the same car?
22	A Yes.
23	THE COULT: Did Danny Staley go with you?
24	A No.
/	Q What occurred at the bank?
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## Derrick-cross

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(Pause)

MR. SALOWAY: Your Honor, conferring with my client I believe that he should at this time voice his right to the Fifth Amendment privilege in that the answer may tend to incriminate him.

THE COURT: You are talking about the questions pertaining to the Seven Crowns?

MR. SALOWAY: Yes.

MR. LOPEZ: I am precluded on that score?

THE COURT: Yes.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. LOPEZ (continued):

Q You indicated after the bank robbery on

December 12, 1973, you went someplace and divided up the money;
is that right?

A Yes.

Q Do you know how much money was stolen from the

A No.

Q No one ever told you?

A No.

Q Did you help count the money?

A No.

Q Were you given a bundle of money -- a sum of

#### Coulson=direct 1 COULSON, called as a witness, DANNY 2 3 having been first duly sworn by the Clerk of the Court, 5 testified as follows: 6 DIRECT EXAMINATION 7 BY MISS O'BRIEN: Your occupation, please? Special agent of the Federal Bureau of 10 Investigation. 11 Q How long have you been so employed? 12 Eight years next month. A 13 Were you so employed on January 9, 1974? Q 14 Yes, Ma'am, I was. 15 On that date in the course of your employment, 16 did you have occasion to interview this defendant, 17 Fritz Bastian? 18 A Yes, Ma'am. 19 Would you please tell us where you interviewed Q 20 him? 21 112th Precinct, New York City Police Department, 22 Queens, New York. 23 Do you know approximately what time of day? Q 24 Sometime after 9:00 o'clockp.m. A 25

## Coulson-direct

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to me?"

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O Prior to your interviewing him, did you give him his Airanca -- his constitutional warnings?

A Yes Ma'am, I did.

Would you please state the circumstances.

I had Mr. Bastian removed from a holding cell in the precinct and taken to an office. After he came into the office I introduced myself to him, shook hands, displayed my credentials to him and told him I was with the PBI and that I would like to speak to him about a bank robbery, and before I would speak to him I would have to advise him of his constitutional rights.

I produced a form which had the rights set forth on it. I read them. I asked him if he could read.

He said he could. I said, "Would you read the rights yourself on the form."

He said, "Yes."

He looked at the form and read them out loud to me. After he completed the form he said he understood them.

I said, "Do you want to sign the form and talk

He said, "Yes," and signed the form.

MISS O'BRIEN: May I have this marked for

ilentification?

THE CLERK: Rights form marked for

94a

# Coulson-direct

1	
2	Q After Mr. Bastian had signed this form, did
3	Mr. Bastian ever make any statements to you concerning the
4	robbery at the National Bank of North America on December 12th
5	A Yes, ma'am, he did.
6	Q Would you please tell us what he did to you
7	and what you said to him after he signed that form.
8	A I told him specifically what bank we were
9	interested in and what bank we considered him a suspect in.
10	I asked if he would like to talk about it and he said, "Yes,"
11	and he commenced to tell me what happened in the bank robbery.
12	Very shortly after that I interrupted. I said, "Do
13	you have any objection to giving me a signed statement as
14	to what happened?"
15	He said, no, he had no objection at all.
16	I explained that I would write the statement and that
17	if it were true and correct he would sign it if it was
18	the truth and he said he had no objection.
19	Q Did he thereafter give you a statement concern-
	ing his role in the robbery?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Did you reduce that statement into writing?
22	A Yes, ma'am, I did.
24	Q Do you have that with you today?
24	A Yes, the statement starts on the bottom of this

1	9 Coulson - direct
2	A Yes, ma'am, I recall.
3	Q . And do you remember Mr. Bastian wearing the Afro
4	on that occasion?
5	A I specifically remember him wearing the Afro, yes,
6	ma'am.
7	Q And do you remember Mr. Bastian having an earring
8	in his ear
9	A Yes, ma'am.
10	Q (continuing) on that occasion?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Now, after you had formally Well, you had
13	fingerprinted and processed him; did you conduct a search of
14	Mr. Bastian's person?
15	A I conducted a search of Mr. Bastian's person prior
16	to the photographing and fingerprinting, immediately before he
17	was fingerprinted.
18	Q And did your search reveal anything?
19	A Yes, ma'am.
20	Q And what did your search reveal?
21	A Two torn portions of United States currency in
22	the denomination of one dollar. It would be two one dollar bills.
23	Q All right, I am going to show you two partial one
24	dollar bills, and ask if you can identify those dollar bills?
25	A Yes, ma'am.

1	10	Coulson - direct
2	Q	And what are those dollar bills?
3	<b>A</b> .	These are two dollar bills that were taken from
- 4	his person at	the time that we searched him.
5	Q	And where from his person?
6	A	I recall now, ma'am, that they were taken from
7	his hatband.	
8	Q	Was Mr. Bastian wearing a hat when he was appre-
9	hended?	
10	A	I do not know if he were wearing a hat when he
11	was apprehend	ed or not.
12		
Notes flia		(continued on next page.)
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But I would propose to put the second count of the indictment to the jury first. If they find him guilty of the second count, I would tell them it would be necessary to find them guilty of the first. That is not the way that Judge Wishler did it. He said if you find him guilty of the second count, disregard the first count. I propose to charge that if you find him guilty on the second, it is necessary to find him guilty on the first. If you find him not guilty of the second, then you must consider —

MR. LOPEZ: I prefer Judge Mishler's charge in that if they find him guilty --

THE COURT: Well, then you must proceed to the other --

MR. LOPEZ: Well, then yours is satisfactory.

THE COURT: The first is lesser.

MR. LOPEZ: Yes, that is satisfactory.

(The following occurred in open court:)

(Court's charge to the jury.)

THE COURT: Now, ladi, and gentlemen of the jury, you have heard the evidence and the arguments of counsel, and it is now my duty to give you the instructions of the Court as to the law applicable to this case.

It is your duty as jurors to follow the law as stated in the instructions of the Court, and to apply the rules of law so given to the facts as you find them from the evidence in the case.

You are not to single out one instruction alone as stating the law, but must consider the instructions as a whole.

Neither are you to be considered with the wisdom of any rule of law stated by the Court.

Regardless of any opinion you may have as to what the law ought to be, it would be a violation of your sworn duty to base a verdict upon any other view of the law than that given in the instructions of the Court; just as it would be a violation of your sworn duty, as judges of the facts, to base a verdict upon anything but the evidence in this case.

You must not permit yourselves to be governed by sympathy, bias, prejudice or any other consideration not founded on the evidence and these instructions on the law.

Justice through trial by jury must always depend upon the willingness of each individual juror to seek the truth as to the facts from the same

at a verdict by applying the same rules of law,
as given in the instructions of the Court.

You have been chosen and sworn as jurors in this case to try the issues of fact presented by the allegations of the indictment and the denial made by the "Not Guilty" plea of the accused.

You are to perform this duty without bias or prejudice as to any party.

Again, the law does not permit jurors to
be governed by sympathy, prejudice, or public opinion
Both the accused and the public expect that you
will carefully and impartially consider all the
evidence in the case, follow the law as stated by
the Court and reach a just verdict, regardless of
the consequences.

I am not sending the exhibits which have been received in evidence with you as you retire for your deliberations. You are entitled, however, to see any or all of these exhibits as you consider your verdict. I suggest that you begin your deliberations and then, if it would be helpful to you, you may ask for any or all of the exhibits simply by sending a note to me through one of the United States

marshals.

The law presumes a defendant to be innocent of a crime. It does say defendant, although accused begins the trial with a "clean slate" -- with no evidence against him. And the law permits nothing but legal evidence presented before the jury to be considered in support of any charge against the accused.

So the presumption of innocence alone is sufficient to acquit a defendent, unless the jurors are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's quilt after careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case.

It is not required that the Government prove quilt beyond all possible doubt. The test is one of reasonable doubt.

A reasonable doubt is a doubtbased on reason and common sense — the kind of doubt that would make a reasonable person hesitate to act. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt must, therefore, be proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it unhesitatingly in the most important of your own affairs.

The jury will remember that a defendant is

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never to be convicted on mere suspicion or conjecture.

The burden is always upon the prosecution to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. This burden never shifts to a defendant, for the law never imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence whatsoever. So, if the jury views the evidence in the case as reasonably permitting either of two conclusions — one of innocence, the other of guilt — the jury should, of course, adopt the conclusion of innocence.

Again, a reasonable doubt means a doubt sufficient to cause a prudent person to hesitate to act in the most important affairs of his or her life.

Finding a citizen to be guilty of a crime and subjecting him to criminal penalties is a very serious matter. You will consider this fact in deciding whether or not you have a reasonable doubt.

(continued next page.)

THE COURT: (continuing) An indictment is but a formal method of accusing a defendant of a crime. It is not evidence of any kind against the accused.

There are two types of evidence from which a jury may properly find a defendant quilty of a crime. One is direct evidence — such as the testimony of an eyewitness. The other is circumstantial evidence — the proof of facts and circumstances which rationally imply the existence or non-existence of other facts because such other facts usually follow according to the common experience of mankind.

Thus, the footprint of a man in the sand implied to Robinson Crusoe that there was another man with him on the desert island, and indeed, there was, the man Friday.

Thus, on the one hand you may have direct evidence of the issue, and on the other hand, you may have circumstantial evidence of the issue. The law does not hold that one type of evidence is necessarily of better quality than the other. The law requires only that the Government prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt, both on the direct

and circumstantial evidence. At times, the jundament feel that circumstantial evidence is of better quality.

At other times, they may feel direct evidence is of better quality. That judgment is left entirely to you.

As a general rule, the law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence, but simply requires that, before convicting a defendant, the jury be satisfied of the defendant's guilt beyond a measonable doubt from all the evidence in the case.

Now, as to this particular indictment, it is charged in the indictment in count 1:

That on or about December 12, 1973, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant, knowingly and wilfully, by force, violence, and intimidation, did take from the person and presence of employees of the National Bank of North America, 152-80 Rockaway Boulevard, Queens, New York, approximately seventeen thousand thirty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents (\$17,038.49) in United States currency, which money was in the care custody, control, management and possession of the

said bank, the deposits of which bank were then and there insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. in violation of Section 2113(a) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and count 2, which is the more serious of the two counts, but contains essentially the same charge, but which in addition, charges:

That in committing the offense of bank robbery hereinabove charged, the defendant assaulted and put in jeopardy the lives of the said bank employees, as well as the lives of other persons present, by the use of a dangerous weapon, in violation of Section 2113(d) of Title 18 of the United States Code,

Let me just read you the pertinent portions of Section 2113(a) of Title 18 of the United States Code. The pertinent section provides that:

"Whoever, by force and violence or by intimidation, takes, or attempts to take, from the person or presence of another, any property or money or any other thing of value belonging to, or in the care, custody, control, management or possession of, any bank;

"Or, whoever enters or attempts to enter

any bank, or any building used in whole or in part as a bank, with intent to commit in such bank, or building, or part thereof, so used, any felony affecting such bank and in violation of any statute of the United States, or of any larceny, shall be in violation of the Code."

Section 2013(d) of Title 18, which pertains to Count 2 which is the more serious charge, provides in pertinent part:

"Whoever, in committing, or in attempting to commit, any offense defined in subsections (a) and (b)"--"assaults any person, or puts in jeopardy the life of any person by the use of a dangerous weapon or device, shall be in violation of the Code."

Section 2113(f) of Title 18 defines the term "bank" to mean any bank the deposits of which are insured by the FDIC, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Thus from a reading of the indictment and the statute, I think we can determine that there are the following essential elements with respect to each count. With respect to count 1, there are four essential elements that are required to be

money by force or violence, or by means of intimidation:

Third: The act or acts of assaulting or of putting in jeopardy the life of any person by the use of a dangerous weapon or device, while engaged in stealing such money from the bank, as charged; and

Fourth: Doing such acts or act knowingly and wilfully.

Fifth: The bank was one the deposits of which were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

As stated before, the burden is always upon the prosecution to prove beyond a reasonable doubt every essential element of the crime charged; the law never imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence.

One of the words that is used both in the indictment and in the statute is the word "wilfully."

An act is done "wilfully" if done voluntarily and intentionally, and with the specific intent to do something the law forbids; that is to say, with bad purpose either to disobey or to disregard the

law.

Another group of words that is used in both sections of the statute and in the indictment are the words "to take by intimidation." To take, or attempt to take, "by intimidation" means wilfully to take, or attempt to take, by putting in fear of bodily harm. Such fear must arise from the wilful conduct of the accused, rather than from some mere tempermental timidity of the victim; however, the fear of the victim need not be so great as to result in terror, panic or hysteria.

A taking, or an attempted taking, by intimidation, must be established by proof of one or more acts or statements of the accused which were done or made, in such a manner, and under such circumstances as would produce in the ordinary person fear of bodily harm.

However, actual fear need not be proved.

Fear, like intent, may be inferred from statements made and acts done or omitted by the accused, and by the victim as well; and from all the surrounding circumstances as shown by the evidence in the case.

To take by force and violence means that there is physical force used, and that it was not

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a peaceful taking such as in an embezzlement.

An act is done "knowingly" if done voluntarily and intentionally, and not because of mistake or accident or other innocent reason.

The purpose of adding the word "knowingly" was to insure that no one would be convicted for an act done because of mistake, or accident, or other innocent reason.

As stated before, with respect to an offense such as charged in this case, specific intent must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt before there can be a conviction.

Intent ordinarily may not be proved directly, because there is no way of fathoming or scrutinizing the operations of the human mind. But you may infer the defendant's intent from the surrounding circumstances. You may consider any statement made and done or omitted by the defendant, and all other facts and circumstances in evidence, which indicate his state of mind. It is ordinarily reasonable to infer that a person intends the natural and probable consequences of acts knowingly done or knowingly omitted.

Now, the word "possession" is used in the

statute when it talks in terms of money in the possession of the bank.

The law recognizes two kinds of possession:

actual possession and constructive possession. A

person who knowingly has direct physical control over
a thing, at a given time, is then in actual possession
of it.

A person, who, although not in actual possession, knowingly has both the power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over a thing, either directly or through another person, or persons, is then in constructive possession of it.

The law recognizes also that possession may be sole or joint. If one person alone has actual or constructive possession of a thing, possession is sole. If two or more persons share actual or constructive possession of a thing, possession is joint.

If you should find beyond a reasonable doubt from the evidence in the case that, at the time and place of the alleged offense, the National Bank of North America either alone or jointly with others, had actual or constructive possession of the

money described in the indictment, then you may

find that such money was in the possession of the

National Bank of North America, within the meaning

of the word "possession" as used in these instructions

Now, in the indictment and in the statute, in the second count, the more serious count, the word "assault" is used.

If the jury should find beyond a reasonable doubt from the evidence in the case, that the accused did wilfully commit robbery of the bank, as charged, then the jury must proceed to determine whether the evidence in the case establishes that the accused, in committing robbery of the bank, assaulted or put in jeopardy the lives of the said bank employees, as well as the lives of other persons present, as charged in the indictment.

Any wilful attempt or threat to inflict injury upon the person of another, when coupled with an apparent present ability to do so, or any intentional display of force such as would give the victim reason to fear or expect immediate bodily harm, constitutes an assault. An assault may be committed without actually touching, or striking, or doing bodily harm to the person of

Charge

another.

So a person who has the apparent present ability to inflict bodily harm, or injury upon another person, and wilfully attempts or even threatens to inflict such bodily harm, as by intentionally flourishing or pointing a pistol or gun at another person, may be found to have assaulted such person.

Now, a dangerous weapon of device, which is also in count 2, in the second portion of the statute which I read to you — a dangerous weapon or device includes anything capable of being readily operated, manipulated, wielded, or otherwise used by one or more persons to inflict severe bodily harm or injury upon another person. So an operable firearm such as a pistol, revolver, or other gun capable of firing a bullet or other ammunition may be found to be a dangerous weapon or device.

(continued next page.)

HS:pc take 3/1 Charge

THE COURT: (continuing) To put in jeopardy the life of a person by the use of a dangerous weapon of device means then to expose such a person to a risk of death or the fear of death by the use of such dangerous weapon or device.

Any variance between the allegation of the indictment and the evidence in the case as to the size and type of any firearm or gun which may have been involved in the commission of the alleged offense is immaterial.

Now, as I told you at the outset of the case statements and arguments of counsel are not evidence in the case, unless made as an admission or stipulation of fact.

when the attorneys on both sides stipulate or agree as to the existence of a fact, you must, unless otherwise instructed, accept the stipulation as evidence, and regard that fact as true.

unless you are otherwise instructed, the evidence in the case always consists of the sworn testimony of the witnesses, regardless of who may have called them, and all exhibits received in evidence regardless of who may have produced them, and all facts which may have been admitted or

#### Charge

stipulated, and all facts and evidence which may have been judicially noted, and all applicable presumptions stated in these instructions.

Any evidence as to which an objection was sustained by the Court and any evidence ordered stricken by the Court must be entirely disregarded.

Evidence does include, however, that which is brought out from witnesses on cross examination as well as that which is testified to on direct examination.

Unless you are otherwise instructed, anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence and must be entirely disregarded.

you are to consider only the evidence in the case and your verdict is to be based on the evidence alone.

But in your consideration of the evidence, you are not limited to the bald statements of the witnesses.

In other words, you are not limited solely
to what you see and hear as the witnesses testify.
You are permitted to draw from facts which you find
have been proved such reasonable inferences as you

#### Charge

feel are justified in the light of experience.

Inferences are deductions or conclusions which reasonable and common sense lead the jury to draw from the facts which have been established by the evidence in the case.

If a lawyer asks a witness a question which contains an assertion of fact, you may not consider the assertion as evidence of the facts.

The lawyers' statements are not evidence.

Now, the guilt of a defendant may be established without proof that the accused personally did every act constituting the offense charged.

Whoever commits an offense against the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or produces its commission, is punishable as a principal.

"Whoever wilfully causes an act to be done, which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States, is punishable as a principal."

In other words, every person who wilfully participates in the commission of a crime may be found to be guilty of that offense. Participation is wilful if done voluntarily and intentionally, and

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with the specific intent to do something the law forbids, or with the specific intent to fail to do something the law requires to be done; that is to say, with bad purpose either to disobey or disregard the law.

Now, evidence relating to any statement or act or omission claimed to have been made or done by a defendant outside of court, and after a crime has been committed, should always be considered with caution and weighed with creat care, and all such evidence should be disregarded entirely unless the evidence in the case convinces the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the statement or act or omission was knowingly made or done.

A statement or act or omission is "knowingly" made or done, if done voluntarily and intentionally, and not because of mistake or accident or other innocent reason.

In determining whether any statement or act or omission claimed to have been made by a defendant outside of court, and after a crime has been committed, was knowingly made or done, the jury should consider the age, sex, training, education, occupation and physical and mental

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condition of the defendant, and his treatment while in custody or under interrogation, as shown by the evidence in the case, and also, other circumstances in evidence surrounding the making of the statement or act or omission, including whether before the statement or act or omission was made or done, the defendant knew or had been told and understood that he was not obligated or required to make or do the statement or act or omission claimed to have been made or done by him, any statement or act or omission that he might make or do could be used against him in court, that he was entitled to the assistance of counsel before making any statement either oral or in writing or before doing any act or omission, and that if he was without money or means to retain counsel of his own choice an attorney would be appointed to advise and represent him free of cost or obligation.

If the evidence in the case does not convince beyond a reasonable doubt that a confession was made voluntarily and intentionally, you should disregard it entirely.

On the other hand, if the evidence in the case does show beyond a reasonable doubt that a

Charge

confession was, in fact, voluntarily and intentionall made by a defendant, you may consider it as evidence in the case against the defendant who voluntarily and intentionally made the confession.

If it is peculiarly within the power of either the prosecution or the defense to produce a witness who could give material testimony in an issue in the case, failure to call that witness may give rise to an inference that his testimony would be unfavorable to that party.

However, no such conclusion should be drawn by you with regard to a witness who is equally available to both parties, or where the witness' testimony would be merely cumulative.

The jury will always bear in mind that the law never imposes on a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence whatever.

You, as jurors, are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight their testimony deserves.

You should carefully scrutinize all the testimony given, the circumstances under which each witness who has testified and every matter in

Charge

evidence which tends to show whether a witness is worthy of belief.

consider each witness' intelligence, motive, state of mind, demeanor and manner while on the stand. Consider the witness' ability to observe the matters as to which he has testified, and whether he impresses you as having an accurate recollection of these matters.

may bear to either side of the case, the manner in which each witness might be affected by the verdict, and extent to which, if at all, each witness is either supported or contradicted by other evidence in the case.

Inconsistencies or disrepencies in the testimony of a witness, or between the testimony of different witnesses, may or may not cause the jury to discredit such testimony. Two or more persons witnessing an incident or a transaction, may see or hear it differently. An innocent misrecollection, like failure of recollection, is not an uncommon experience. In weighing the effect of the discrepency, always consider whether it pertains to a matter of importance or an

Charge

unimportant detail, and whether the discrepancy results from innocent error or intentional falsehood.

On the one hand, you have direct evidence of the issue, and on the other hand, you may have circumstantial evidence of the issue. The law does not hold that one type of evidence is necessarily a better quality than the other. The law requires only that the Government prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt, both on the direct and circumstantial evidence.

At times the jury might feel that circumstantial evidence is a better quality. At other times they may feel that direct evidence is of better quality. That judgment is left entirely to you.

After making your own judgment, you will give the testimony of each witness such credibility, if any, as you may think it deserves.

Now, we had the testimony of an accomplice in this case.

An accomplice is one who unites with another person in the commission of a crime voluntarily and with common intent.

An accomplice does not become incompetent

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# Charge

as a witness because of participation in the crime charged. On the contrary, the testimony of an accomplice alone, if believed by the jury, may be of sufficient weight to sustain a verdict of quilty, even though not corroborated or supported by other evidence.

However, the jury should keep in mind that such testimony is also to be received with great caution and weighed with great care.

You should never convict a defendant upon the unsupported testimony of an alleged accomplice, unless you believe that unsupported testimony beyond a reasonable doubt.

The testimony of a witness may be discredited or impeached, by showing that he previously made statements which are inconsistent with his present testimony.

admissible only to impeach the credibility of the witness, and not to establish the truth of these statements. It is the province of the jury to determine the credibility, if any, to be given the testimony of a witness who has been impeached.

If a witness is shown knowingly to have

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### Charge

testified falsely concerning any material matter, you have a right to distrust such witness' testimony, in other particulars, and you may reject all the testimony of that witness, or give it such credibility as you may think it deserves.

Now, the law does not compel a defendant in a criminal case to take the witness stand and testify, and no presumption of guilt may be raised, and no inference of any kind may be drawn from the failure of a defendant to testify.

As stated before, the law never imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence of any kind whatsoever.

It is the duty of the attorney on each side of a case to object when the other side offers testimony or other evidence which the attorney believes is not properly admissible.

You should not show prejudice against an attorney or his client because the attorney had made objections.

Upon allowing testimony or other evidence to be introduced over the objection of an attorney, the Court does not, unless expressly

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stated, indicate any opinion as to the weight or the effect of such evidence.

As stated before, the jurors are the sole judges of the credibility of all witnesses, and the weight and effect of such evidence.

As stated before, the jurors are the sole judges of the credibility of all witnesses, and the weight and effect of all evidence.

When the Court has sustained an objection to a question addressed to a witness, the jury must disregard the question entirely and may dray no inferences from the wording of it, or speculate as to what the witness would have said if he had been permitted to answer any question.

(continued next page.)

THE COURT: (continuing) You are here to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused from the evidence in the case. You are not called upon to return a verdict as to the guilt or innocence of any other person or persons. So, if the evidence in the case convinces you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused, you should so find, even though you may believe one or more other persons are guilty.

But if any reasonable doubt remains in your minds, after impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case, it is your duty to find the accused not quilty.

Now, I am going to ask you to consider the counts of the indictment in their reverse order.

Consider count 2 of the indictment first. That is the more serious charge.

If you find the defendant guilty on count

2, then it necessarily follows that you will find his
quilty on count 1.

If you find the defendant not guilty on count 2, then you must proceed to determine separately the question of his guilt or innocence as to count

1.

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You will recall that count 2 is the offense of not only committing the robbery of a bank as . I have charged you, but also committing such robbery with a dangerous weapon or device and with the intent to commit an assault as I have defined it for you. That is the more serious of the two charges and you should consider that first.

If, as I have stated, you find him guilty on count 2, then it should necessarily follow that you find him guilty on count 1. If you find him not guilty on count 2, then you should proceed to consider count 1. .

If, in the course of your deliberations, you should find him not guilty on both counts, that's the end of it. You should so then report your verdict. The verdict must represent the considered judgment of each juror. In order to return a verdict, it is necessary that each juror agree thereto. Your verdict must be unanimous.

It is your duty as jurors to consult with one another and to deliberate with a view to reaching an agreement if you can do so without violence to individual judgment.

Each of you must decide the case for

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himself, but do so only after an impartial consideration of the evidence in the case with your fellow jurors.

In the course of your deliberations, do
not hesitate to re-examine your own views and chang
your opinion if convinced it is erroneous. But
do not surrender your honest conviction as to the
weight or effect of evidence solely because of the
opinion of your fellow jurors, or for the mere
purpose of returning a verdict.

Remember at all times, you are not partisans. You are judges -- judges of the facts. Your sole interest is to seek the truth from the evidence in the case.

There is nothing peculiarly different in the way a jury should consider the evidence in a criminal case from that in which all responsible persons treat any question depending upon evidence presented to them.

You are expected to use your good sense, consider the evidence in the case for only those purposes for which it has been admitted, and give it a reasonable and fair construction in the light of your common knowledge of the natural tendencies

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and inclinations of human beings.

If the accused be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, say so. If not so proved guilty, say so.

If any reference by the Court or by counsel to matters of evidence does not coincide with your own recollection, it is your recollection which should control during your deliberations.

The punishment provided by law for the offense charged in the indictment is a matter exclusively within the province of the Court, and should never be considered by the jury in any way in arriving at an impartial verdict as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Upon retiring to the jury room, the forelady sitting closest to me on this end of the bench in the front row will act as your Foreman unless she declines to do so. In which case you will elect a Foreman from among your number.

The Foreman will preside over your deliberations and will be spokesman here in court.

If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with the Court, you may send a note by deputy marshal, signed by your foreman or

by one or more members of the jury.

No member of the jury should attempt to communicate with the Court by other means other than in writing.

The Court will never communicate with any member of the jury on any subject touching the merits of the case other than in writing or orally here in open court.

You will note from the oath about to be taken by the marshals that they, too, as well as all other persons, are forbidden to communicate in any way or manner with any member of the jury on any subject touching the merits of the case.

Rear in mind also that you are never to reveal to any person -- not even to the Court -- how the jury stands numerically or otherwise on the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, that is my charge to you and I am going to ask you to do a little more exercise and retire briefly to the other room while I take up certain matters with counsel.

Then I will recall you before you begin your deliberations.

Do not discuss the case before I send you back after my discussions with counsel.

(Jury leaves courtroom.)

THE COURT: Ms. O'Brien?

MS. O'BRIEN: I have nothing further.

THE COURT: Mr. Lopez?

MR. LOPEZ: No requests, no exceptions, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, will you bring the jury back.

(Jury present.)

the Court thanks you for your kind attention to the trial of this case and to the Court's charge. Unfortunately, you are not able to participate in the deliberations. You understand it is only the 12 jurors who are in the main box. We do appreciate the service that you have rendered. It is a valuable service. We almost had to use one of you this morning as you probably realized, when one of the other jurors were late.

I think you are to report back to the central jury room downstairs.

THE CLERK: Yes.

Would you please take your cards 2 downstairs. 3 (Alternates leave.) THE COURT: Please swear the marshals. 5 (Marshals sworn.) THE COURT: All right, ladies and 6 gentlemen, you may retire and begin your deliberations, and remember, if you wish to communicate 8 with the Court, do so by written note through your 10 lady foreman. (Jury leaves courtroom.) 11 12 (12:45 o'clock P.M.) 13 THE CLERK: Jury note received as Court's 14 exhibit 1. 15 (Jury present.) 16 THE COURT: Madam Forelady, I have a note 17 from you which says, "The jury has reached a 18 verdict." 19 The Clerk will ask you what your 20 verdict is. 21 THE CLERK: Madam Forelady, please rise. 22 How do you find the defendant Fritz 23 Emanuel Bastian as to Count 1, guilty or not 24 guilty? 25

1	JUROR NO. 1: The jury finds the
2	defendant quilty.
3	THE CLERK: As to Count 1?
4	JUROR NO. 1: Yes.
5	THE CLERK: And how do you find the
6	defendan: Fritz Emanuel Bastian as to Count 2,
7	guilty or not guilty?
8	JUROR NO. 1: The jury finds the defendant
9	guilty of Count 2.
10	THE CLERK: You say you find him guilty of
11	Count 1 and Count 2 and so say you all.
12	MR. LOPEZ: May the jury be polled?
13	THE COURT: Yes.
14	THE CLERK: Juror No. 1, is that your
15	vardict?
16	JUROR NO. 1: Yes.
17	THE CLERK: Juror No. 2, is that your
18	verdict?
19	JUROR NO. 2: Yes.
20	THE CLERK: Juror No. 3, is that your
21	verdict?
22	JUROR NO. 3: Yes.
23	THE CLERK: Juror No. 4, is that your
24	vardict?
25	JUROR NO. 4: Yes.

1	THE CLERK: Juror No. 5, is that your
2	verdict?
3	JUROR NO. 5: Yes.
4	THE CLERK: Juror No. 6, is that your
5	verdict?
6	JUROR NO. 6: Yes.
7	THE CLERK: Juror No. 7, is that your
8	verdict?
9	JUROR NO. 7: Yes.
10	THE CLERK: Juror No. 8, is that your
11	verdict?
12	JUROR NO. 8: Yes.
13	THE CLERK: . Juror No. 9, is that your
14	verdict?
15	JUROR NO. 9 Yes.
16	THECLERK: Juror No. 10, is that your
17	verdict?
18	JUROR NO. 10: Yes.
19	THE CLERK: Juror No. 11, is that your
20	verdict?
21	JUROR NO. 11: Yes.
22	THE CLERK: Juror 12, is that your
23	verdict?
24	JUROR NO. 12: Yes.
25	THE CLERK: And so say you all.

of the jury: the Court chanks you for your kind and courteous attention to all of the evidence in the case and for your prompt verdict.

This is a valuable service which you performed. I do not know if you realize how valuable it is. Without good conscientious citizens like yourselves, the administration of justice would not occur.

You go with the Court's heartfelt thanks. We appreciate it very much. Thank you.

(Jury leaves courtroom.)

THE COURT: Mr. Lopez, do you wish to make your motions now?

MR. LOPEZ: May I reserve the motions, your Honor?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. LOPEZ: Thank you.

May I make them on the date of sentencing?

THE COURT: Yes, I see no reason why not.

MR. LOPEZ: The reason I do that is in the event something should occur to defendant, then he will have ample time to consider that. He wants to look at the record.

THE COURT: Mr. Bastian, step forward.



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What is the bail?

MS. O'BRIEN: The bail is \$50,000 surety.

THE COURT: The bail will be continued, if
the prosecution has no objection until the
probation department has had an opportunity to render
a pre-sentence report.

MS. O'BRIEN: Thank ve

THE COURT: The Court will take the motion at that time.

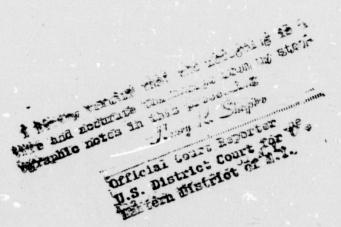
MR. LOPEZ: There is no date set for sentencing?

THE COURT: Anywhere from 6 to 8 weeks.

MR. LOPEZ: . We will be notified?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LOPEZ: .Thank you.



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